

value of the deposits was greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Maguire (Dem. Cal.), opposed the amendment. The policy proposed would be to grant the natural resources of the country had resulted in their impoverishment.

Mr. Bartholdt (Dem. Mo.), in supporting the measure, said that in the Senate amendment, said that the St. Louis company which controlled the phosphate mines in the vicinity of the Colorado Springs reservation did not desire any of these lands. All they desired was the opening of the reservation, so that a railroad might be built.

Mr. Fleming (Dem. Ga.), maintained that the Indians had an unextinguished right in the lands under their treaty, until they were allotted separate lands elsewhere. He offered an amendment to reserve to the United States in perpetuity a royalty of 44 per cent on all phosphate mined, and another to give six months notice of the opening of the reservation, explaining that under the terms of the Senate amendment by which the lands were to be opened on the signing of the bill, speculators who had agents in Washington would secure them all through their advance information.

Mr. Dingley said the question at issue was as to whether in this particular case the laws applicable to mineral lands should apply.

This was the only large phosphate deposit in the country. The royalty obtained by Great Britain from the asphaltum lands in Trinidad, which was obtained, the government would profit to the extent of \$300,000.

If these lands were thrown open to individual entry, it would inevitably result in the transference of individual rights in the creation of a monopoly which could put up the price. At Mr. Dingley's suggestion, Mr. Fleming withdrew his amendments.

NOT FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment, which was voted down—40 to 70—to grant the lands in the reservation to the state of Utah for educational purposes.

The proposition of Mr. Lacey then prevailed without division.

When the Senate amendment to strike out the provision in the bill to ratify the gas and oil leases of the Seneca Indians was reached, Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.), moved to reconsider. He announced in the terms of the methods by which it is alleged the lease was obtained from the Indians.

The motion to reconsider was defeated 40 to 70. This motion was equivalent to agreeing to a motion to non-concur.

The amendment qualifying the right of the children of an Indian married to a white man to inherit by requiring the consent of a majority of the members of the tribe, was also non-concurred in. In all eight of the 18 amendments were agreed to.

When the committee of the whole made its report to the house under the threat of no quorum, the leaders turned to the conference committee. Under the resolution adopted earlier in the day, the speaker appointed the following committee to attend the conference: Messrs. Lacey, Dingley, Bailey, Hitt, McMillin, Duffell, and others.

At 4 o'clock the house adjourned until Monday.

WAS A HOT FIGHT.

Utah's Representative in It From Start to Finish—What Is Hoped For.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., April 23.—After a prolonged and hotly contested debate, the house today voted to non-concur in the Freeman amendment to the Indian bill.

The supporters of the amendment, led by Judge King, made a vigorous fight in favor of Mr. King's motion of yesterday. The amendment, which would have given the Indians the right to sell their lands, was opposed by the majority of the house. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 40 to 70.

The supporters of the amendment, led by Judge King, made a vigorous fight in favor of Mr. King's motion of yesterday. The amendment, which would have given the Indians the right to sell their lands, was opposed by the majority of the house. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 40 to 70.

Mr. Maguire, Fleming and Dingley also spoke against the amendment. It was championed by Mr. Bartholdt, Mr. King and Mr. Fleming. Their arguments were clear and convincing; so much so, in fact, that many who had been outspoken against the amendment were willing to agree to a substitute ending all government lands in the state for educational purposes.

Still a majority could not be secured to adopt it, because of Dingley's demand on the Republican side that the amendment be referred to a conference committee. Many who had promised to support the amendment were not present, for the reason that they had been called to the conference committee.

When the committee rose Mr. King made the point of order that the committee had no business to be in the conference. This was overruled, and when debate was resumed, the previous question was called for. The amendment was then voted on, and was defeated by a vote of 40 to 70.

Mr. King says that he will get a hearing before the conference committee, and he is now hopeful for a favorable report.

Senator Hawley says that the Senate will not pass the Indian bill at all without the amendment and that the house will be compelled to concede. He says that the amendment is a "sine qua non" for the passage of the bill.

After the fight Dingley and King shook hands, the latter laughingly remarking: "You saved the day to the opponents of the right."

BARRY CHAMPION BANTAM WEIGHT

Won His Spurs in a Fight With Anthony.

TWENTY ROUNDS DECIDED THE FACT

FIGHT WAS, HOWEVER, FOR POINTS ONLY.

Various League Games Played Yesterday Were All More or Less Interesting—Turf News From the Various Racing Centers of the Country—Other Sporting Events of This Country and Abroad.

San Francisco, April 23.—Five thousand people saw Jimmy Barry and Jimmy Anthony, bantam weights, fight 20 rounds before the National Athletic club, the club that conducted the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fiasco.

The arrangements were very poor, and the big crowd was exceedingly uncomfortable in the hot arena. The fight was for a \$2,000 purse, 75 per cent to the winner, at 115 pounds.

Very little time was wasted, as Barry set the pace. He led time and again, and got away without return.

In the second round Anthony led but failed to land. Barry jabbed right and left into his face. It was evident that Barry was the cleverer man of the two, but his blows did not seem to hurt the Australian.

In the third round, after Barry had landed several right jabs without return, Anthony became aggressive, whereupon Barry swung viciously and missed and fell to the floor.

In the fourth Barry led with his right, but was hotly countered. Barry was confident that he had sized up the fight for the eighth round, and he landed a stiff right on the Australian's face and followed it up with both left and right on Anthony's head. Both came up smiling for the sixth.

Anthony rushed but was cleverly stopped by a left on the nose. Anthony was again stopped by a right, and in the ninth Anthony showed signs of improvement, for he stopped all his opponent's blows and landed several good ones on the Australian's stomach.

In the tenth both fought very hard, but Barry was evidently taking no chances. He rushed but was stopped. He was again stopped by a right, and in the eleventh Barry landed a right and tried again with a left swing, but Anthony made a quick duck and got away from the way. The fighting was slow during the rest of the round.

Barry went after his man in the 12th and landed whenever and wherever he pleased, but he could not put the first man from Australia out.

In the 13th Barry landed twice on Anthony's nose without return and in the 14th he landed a right, but Anthony, however, rushed and rushed the Chicagoan all over the ring.

In the 15th Barry poked Anthony's nose with his right, and a good sounder punched him on the neck. This was decidedly Barry's round.

In the 16th Barry did all the fighting, landing his left and right on Anthony's head, jaw and stomach.

In the 17th Anthony came up with a black eye, but was strong. Barry, just as he was about to start, was stopped by a right, but Barry landed a right and tried again with a left swing, but Anthony made a quick duck and got away from the way. The fighting was slow during the rest of the round.

Barry went after his man in the 18th and landed whenever and wherever he pleased, but he could not put the first man from Australia out.

In the 19th Barry landed twice on Anthony's nose without return and in the 20th he landed a right, but Anthony, however, rushed and rushed the Chicagoan all over the ring.

In the 21st Barry poked Anthony's nose with his right, and a good sounder punched him on the neck. This was decidedly Barry's round.

In the 22nd Barry did all the fighting, landing his left and right on Anthony's head, jaw and stomach.

In the 23rd Anthony came up with a black eye, but was strong. Barry, just as he was about to start, was stopped by a right, but Barry landed a right and tried again with a left swing, but Anthony made a quick duck and got away from the way. The fighting was slow during the rest of the round.

Barry went after his man in the 24th and landed whenever and wherever he pleased, but he could not put the first man from Australia out.

In the 25th Barry landed twice on Anthony's nose without return and in the 26th he landed a right, but Anthony, however, rushed and rushed the Chicagoan all over the ring.

In the 27th Barry poked Anthony's nose with his right, and a good sounder punched him on the neck. This was decidedly Barry's round.

In the 28th Barry did all the fighting, landing his left and right on Anthony's head, jaw and stomach.

In the 29th Anthony came up with a black eye, but was strong. Barry, just as he was about to start, was stopped by a right, but Barry landed a right and tried again with a left swing, but Anthony made a quick duck and got away from the way. The fighting was slow during the rest of the round.

Barry went after his man in the 30th and landed whenever and wherever he pleased, but he could not put the first man from Australia out.

In the 31st Barry landed twice on Anthony's nose without return and in the 32nd he landed a right, but Anthony, however, rushed and rushed the Chicagoan all over the ring.

In the 33rd Barry poked Anthony's nose with his right, and a good sounder punched him on the neck. This was decidedly Barry's round.

In the 34th Barry did all the fighting, landing his left and right on Anthony's head, jaw and stomach.

In the 35th Anthony came up with a black eye, but was strong. Barry, just as he was about to start, was stopped by a right, but Barry landed a right and tried again with a left swing, but Anthony made a quick duck and got away from the way. The fighting was slow during the rest of the round.

Barry went after his man in the 36th and landed whenever and wherever he pleased, but he could not put the first man from Australia out.

challenger, Twinkler third. Time—1:54.

Second race, six furlongs—Amelia Fodas won, Strathall second, Notadale third. Time—1:34.

Third race, six furlongs—Staggon won, McFarland second, Candor third. Time—1:24.

Fourth race, 5-year-olds, four and one-half furlongs—Rene Salazar won, Miss Reman second, Flushing third. Time—1:36.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Tocaina won, Potentia second, Atlas third. Time—1:34.

Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth—Victor won, France second, Grady third. Time—1:54.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 23.—Not a single favorite won at the Newport track today the track was fast. Results:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Perry won, Ora Lee second, Little Nigger third. Time—1:08.

Second race, four furlongs—Dan Rice won, Rula second, Bonnevillie third. Time—1:04.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth—Francis won, Umbrella second, Lufra third. Time—1:37.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Lady Juliet won, Waldorf second, Longy third. Time—1:37.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Lady Irene won, My Maryland second, Virgie Cook third. Time—1:34.

At Memphis.

Memphis, April 23.—Track fast. Results:

First race, purse, five furlongs—Dr. Wainley won, Eton Jacket second, Silgo third. Time—1:04.

Second race, five furlongs—Revenue won, Barquill second, Infelco third. Time—1:04.

Third race, Memphis Gun Club handicap, one mile—Mare won, Sharz second, Lexington third. Time—1:43.

Fourth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Wilson won, Eudale second, May Clarkson third. Time—1:34.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Lion J. A. Gray won, Lullaby E. third.

Sixth race, selling, mile, hurdle—Mrs. Bradshaw won, Cumberland second, Rob Roy II third. Time—1:44.

At Chicago.

Chicago, April 23.—The Forestry track was sloppy and slow. Results:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Torrance won, Jack of Hearts second, Confession third. Time—1:34.

Second race, six furlongs—Knowles won, Mora second, Alpha third. Time—1:33.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—The Picotaur won, Fred K. second, Marie Woodlands third. Time—1:34.

Fourth race, one mile—Doctor G. won, Selden second, Selden third. Time—1:43.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile—Horsehoe Tobacco won, Santa Cruz second, Dr. Pitts third. Time—1:21.

At Benning.

Washington, April 23.—Results at Benning:

First race, five furlongs—Walters won, Marston second, Fred Douglas third. Time—1:04.

Second race, six furlongs—Bob Leach won, Mahoney second, Musketer third. Time—1:13.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Harrington won, Stowpoks second, Lambert third. Time—1:24.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—La Petite won, Percy E. second, Choir Boy third. Time—1:37.

Fifth race, one mile—Brisk won, Will Elliott second, Billard third. Time—1:43.

THE DIAMOND.

Brooklyn—Washington.

Washington, April 23.—Again the Brooklyn won by a single run. Up to the fifth Washington's chances appeared rather slim, but in that inning the Senators fell upon Deab's delivery to the tune of seven runs.

Then went into the box and the locals did not score again. King replaced McJames in the fifth, but this move did not add strength to the Senators. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

Washington, 7.
Brooklyn, 0.
Batteries—McJames, King and McGuire; Deab, Kennedy and Smith.

Philadelphia—New York.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Philadelphia again defeated New York today in a game which had a most exciting finish. The score was 3 to 2 against the Phils in the last inning.

The trouble with hitting Nash with a pitched ball. Geir was then sent in to bat in place of Orth and was given a base on balls. Cooley went out, getting to Beckley, moving up the two runners. The inning netted six runs. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

Philadelphia, 3.
New York, 2.
Batteries—Orth, Taylor and Boyer; Gettig and Warner.

Empire—Emble.

Baltimore—Boston.

Baltimore, April 23.—It looked a sure thing for Boston in the first half of today's game, but in an exciting game the champions pulled the game out of the fire in the eighth inning. Ticker's playing at long and long's at short were the features. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

Baltimore, 7.
Boston, 5.
Batteries—Pong and Clark; Nichols and Yeager.

Cincinnati—Chicago.

Cincinnati, April 23.—The Reds again defeated the Cubs in an exciting game today. The Cubs were unable to do anything after the first inning. Weather clear, attendance 3,000. Score:

Cincinnati, 4.
Chicago, 3.
Batteries—Breitenstein and Pietz; Briggs and Anon.

Captain Burbank the Victim.

Chicago, April 23.—It is said that the court martial called by General Brooks to convene at Fort Sheridan on April 23 will not be held until the 25th.

It is reported that the report on good authority that Captain Burbank of the Tenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sill, is the accused, and the charges are a failure to pay his debt.

The Attack on Hart.

Rome, April 23.—Two workmen, comrades of Acciarito, have been taken into custody. Their arrest is only a matter of precaution and to complete the inquiry being made into the attempt on the life of King Humbert.

It is believed that conspiracy existed and it is generally accepted that Acciarito is insane.

The members of the royal family attended a teum at a church in the Via dei Sordani. Their majesties received a tremendous ovation on emerging from the church.

The patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Sarto, officiated at a teum at the cathedral of St. Marks today in thanksgiving for the escape of King Humbert. Royal manifestations are reported throughout the country.

A Greek Healer.

PIONEER ELECTRIC CO.

Franchise Agreed Upon by the City Council.

CONSIDERATION FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER THE CITY.

The Company Will Furnish Valuable Service in the Way of Power and Lighting.

Eight members of the city council, together with City Attorney McKay, met last night and agreed upon a franchise for the Pioneer Electric Power company of Orem, C. K. Hannister was there to object to anything the council might do, but was not successful in the franchise.

The councilmen present were Dale, Diehl, Allen, O'Meara, Mulvey, Hayward, Callister and Le Trohan, a majority of the entire council.

The meeting was unattended by any exciting features. When points of dispute came up, they were easily settled by compromise propositions, always agreed to by a unanimous vote, so that the franchise as drafted last night will probably pass the council tonight.

ENTERING THE CITY.

As a consideration for entering the city, the company agreed to furnish the city, before Sept. 1, 1897, and during the life of the franchise—which is 25 years—free of charge, the equivalent of 20 horsepower electric power, continuous day and night, for any municipal purpose, and the same must be used as a unit for light, heat or power. In other words, the city cannot divide the 20 horsepower and use some of it for lighting and another portion for heat or power. The current is to be delivered by the company, and at the city's distributing station, as the council may direct. The company also binds itself to furnish additional electrical energy for the city at a price of 10 cents per kilowatt hour, which is equal to \$25.50 per horsepower per year, ten hours service each day.

FOR STREET LIGHTING.

As a further condition the company is to furnish the city with street lighting purposes, whenever desired, 2,000 candle power lights, all night service, at not to exceed \$1 per lamp per month. The city is to have the right to use the lights for commercial purposes, all night service, at \$15 per lamp of 2,000 candle power intensity, while the outside rates for the night service shall not exceed 10 cents per kilowatt hour. The price to be charged for standard type 16-candle-power incandescents shall not exceed 1 cent per lamp per ampere hour, which is equal to \$25.50 per horsepower per year, ten hours service each day.

AS TO GAS.

That portion of the franchise relating to gas reads as follows:

"Said grantee also agrees to sell manufactured gas to the city of Salt Lake City for the best quality and highest efficiency. For illuminating purposes, at a price not exceeding \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and for domestic use, at a price not exceeding \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet."

"But if said grantee fails to lay at least five miles of pipe in said city within four years from the date of the approval of this ordinance, so much thereof as permits the laying of pipe for the purpose of said ordinance, at the expiration of said four years, shall be null and void."

"And after the expiration of the term of the laying pipe under this franchise, said grantee shall, if so ordered by a majority vote of all the members of the city council, extend its system of mains and supply pipes on any street, lanes or alleys or other public place in said city, and shall be bound to lay said grantee which have been laid at the time when said order is made."

The latter clause is a new one for franchise of this kind, and it will be seen, compels the company to extend its mains when the council sees fit to make the order.

STRINGING OF WIRES.

Then comes a provision compelling the company to lay its wires upon poles to be erected by the city, and to permit any other company to string its wires on cranes' poles when ordered to do so by the city council.

Next follows a very strong clause prohibiting the company from entering into a combination or trust with any other company for the purpose of obtaining a monopoly of the business of stringing wires in the city.

Councilman Diehl was in favor of having the company furnish 50 horsepower of electrical energy free of cost, but after some discussion 30 horsepower was fixed upon as a compromise.

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Shows His Teeth.

Auckland, N. Z., April 23.—The steamer Mariposa, Captain Hayward, from San Francisco April 3, which arrived here yesterday, had on board Frank Butler, Butler says that he would have used a revolver had he known detectives were on board the Swahilda.

How It Is Looked At.

Washington, April 23.—In diplomatic circles and especially at the Catholic university, the demand of Bulgaria for the extradition of King Alexander is looked upon as a serious matter.

Sever Pipe Trust Has Been Formed at Cleveland, O.

Total shortage in the Arkansas insurance company is \$100,000.

General Miles has been authorized by McKinley to go to Europe and watch the progress of the Balkan war.

Two hundred Greeks left Chicago last evening en route for their native land; 30 more will go very soon.

Colonel A. H. Green, an inspector of survey corps of general and district land office, has been reinstated in the office by the secretary of the interior.

The physicians who have been examining King Humbert, the prince of Bulgaria, who tried to stab King Humbert with a dagger, have pronounced him insane.

Judge Hawley, in the United States court at Indianapolis, has granted the severance of the trunk and the trunk, the lightest, cleanest thing to carry on a journey.

In all the well-made new handbags of Hildstone, Laird, or any of the shape, denim cases for toilet articles are found in place of the rich, but clumsy crystal and silver fittings in the costly traveling satchels.

Another capital device on the market this spring is the wicker valise, or the long strip sacks of perforated mackintosh cloth for holding soiled clothes. Both types of catchalls are so arranged that at the end of the voyage, or long railway journey, they can be strapped to the end of a trunk, and the soiled garments made fast and firm, but away from one's clean belongings.

On signing for the good offices of a wash-woman, a pad and pencil are found in a pocket just inside the bag, and the laundry list, with bag and contents, is handed over to the good graces of the tub.

All the handiwork bags this season are made, not of alligator skin, as formerly, but where the price is no consideration, of elephant's hide; while the good and durable ones are cut from cowskin and colored a fine olive green or mouse gray to set off the French tint or other trimmings.

All of them show patent ball spring mouth catches, in place of the old style loop haps and, in place of a name tag, a slit is made in the leather on one side, or in the top of the handle, a piece of paper is thrust under, and on this the name is written.

In the way of large dress trunks women who are going to Paris to buy, or to the watering places to show off many delicate gowns draped of safe transportation, have adapted the new wood fiber boxes. Light, square and provided with many trays, they hold only dresses and hats. The hat tray in such a trunk is arranged with a series of little book springs that catch the brims daintily but firmly, and hold the head gear beyond a chance of slipping. That is, they are lifting the hat, by merely pushing a tiny brass pin to one side or the other; the trays rise simultaneously with the lid, and do not need to be picked up by the porter, or, more strongly feminine owner, and lifted completely out on the floor.

Many a fastidious traveler, especially those going off for days through continental Europe, will carry this year their own bathtubs. A traveling tub is no longer a noisy, awkward tin contrivance, but in a roll no larger than one steamer rug, occupies a corner when not wanted, and can be carried by a child. It is, of course, rubber lined, with a roll of towels, a soap dish, and a small basin, and a neat parcel, while by an attached strap and handle it can be rolled up and down the stairs, and into the trunk, and out of it, with the utmost ease.

Portugal and Delagoa Bay.

Capetown, April 23.—It is stated here on reliable authority that in 1891 Portugal entertained proposals for the commercial canal of Delagoa Bay to an Anglo-Portuguese syndicate with the Duke of Devonshire as chairman for a consideration of £10,000,000.

TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

New Trunks, Bags, Rugs and Cases That Go Far Toward Making a Journey a Comfortable Experience.

How to be supremely comfortable though traveling is a problem no longer. Trunks are now so devised of their weight and braced against the onslaughts of the porter, hand luggage arranged so compactly and portably and all the chief necessities of happy ententes so neatly rolled, boxed, or otherwise carried, that the weary traveler is inclined to feel like a small, having all his goods and goods constantly at hand.

An exemplification of the growth of these improvements is plainly shown in the new trunks alone. Persons, and women especially, who are crossing the ocean, owe a vote of thanks to the man who has invented the portmanteau steamer trunk. It is a wonderful contrivance woven of willow and palm-leaf, lined with canvas, that is rendered impervious to water and provided with exterior straps and corner protectors of soft leather. It looks and straps to the ordinary steamer trunk, but is about one half as heavy.

Like a trunk, it is exactly in half, but one side is arranged to contain all belongings that can slip and fit firmly into a system of pockets, while the other side is made to contain folded garments, and the original of the portmanteau trunk has made a capital handbag, woven of wicker and reinforced with leather and canvas, and the trunk, the lightest, cleanest thing to carry on a journey.

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